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(54) Battery separator.

(57) A battery separator comprising a microporous sheet product having first and second major surfaces and a thickness of less than about 50 mils, formed from a uniform mixture of a polymer and a filler or polymer and a structure enhancing agent and optionally a filler and having a porous sheet embedded between the first and second major surface. The porosity of the sheet product is at least about 50 volume percent having a pore distribution such that the nominal pore diameter increases from each major surface towards the interior central portion of the sheet product's thickness.

Background of the Invention

The subject invention is directed to a sheet product which is useful as separator components for batteries and to improved batteries containing the formed separator. More specifically, the present invention is directed to a thin microporous sheet product composed of a highly filled polymeric matrix or a low level filled (including unfilled) polymeric matrix having a porous support sheet embedded between the sheet products first and second major surfaces and having an average pore size distribution across the thickness of the sheet product such that there is a gradient of nominal pore size increasing from each major surface towards the central, interior portion of the sheet product's thickness.

Membranes have been formed from various materials and used in various applications such as in ion exchange, osmotic and ultra filtration devices including desalination, kidney dialysis, gas separation and other applications. Macro and microporous membranes have been used as a means of insulating and separating electrodes in battery devices. Each application provides an environment and a set of desired parameters which are distinct to the specific application.

Storage batteries have at least one pair of electrodes of opposite polarity and, in general, have series of adjacent electrodes of alternating polarity. The current flow between these electrodes is maintained by an electrolyte which may be acidic, alkaline, or substantially neutral depending upon the nature of the battery system. Separators are located in batteries between adjacent electrodes of opposite polarity to prevent direct contact between the oppositely charged electrode plates while freely permitting electrolytic conduction. Separator components have taken many forms. In a modern battery design, the separator is in the form of a thin sheet or film or more preferably, a thin envelope surrounding each electrode plate of one polarity.

It is generally agreed that one of the critical elements in a battery design is the separator component and, to be highly effective in the design, the separator should have a combination of features. The battery separator must be resistant to degradation and instability with respect to the battery environment, including the other battery components and the battery chemistry. Thus, the battery separator must be capable of withstanding degradation of strong acids (such as sulfuric acid commonly used in acid battery designs) or strong alkali (such as potassium hydroxide used in alkaline battery designs) and to do so under ambient and elevated temperature conditions. Further, the separator should also be of a thin and highly porous character to provide a battery of high energy density. Although battery separators of thick or heavy design have been utilized in the past, such materials detract from the overall energy density of the battery by reducing the amount of electrodes that can be contained in a predetermined battery configuration and size. Another criteria is that the battery separator must be capable of allowing a high degree of electrolytic conductivity. Stated another way an effective separator membrane must exhibit a low electrical resistance when in the battery. The lower the electrical resistance the better the overall battery performance will be. A still further criteria is that the separator should be capable of inhibiting formation and growth of dendrites. Such dendrite formation occurs during battery operation when part of the electrode material becomes dissolved in the electrolyte and, while passing through the separator, deposits therein to develop a formation which can, after a period of time, bridge the thickness of the separator membrane and cause shorting between electrodes of opposite polarity.

In addition to meeting the above combination of properties, it is highly desired to have a sheet product which is capable of exhibiting good physical properties of tensile strength, flexibility and ductility to withstand the handling and processing without developing imperfections and cracks which would cause the sheet product to be unsuitable as a battery separator. Meeting this criteria is contrary to some of the above described properties (i.e. thin and light weight material and high porosity to provide good conductivity). In providing envelope type separators, these physical properties must also be accompanied by the ability of the material to be sealable by heat, or other means so as to provide a pocket design.

Various microporous membranes or sheet materials have been suggested for utilization as a battery separator. Separators conventionally used in present battery systems are formed of polymeric films which when placed in an electrolyte or an electrolyte system, are capable of exhibiting a high degree of conductivity while being stable to the environment presented by the battery system. The films include macroporous as well as microporous materials. The porosity permits transportation of the electrolyte. Examples of such separators include polyolefin sheets which have been stretched and annealed to provide microporosity to the sheet, such as is described in U.S. Patents 3,558,764; 3,679,538; and 3,853,601. In addition, other separators which include filler materials are disclosed in U.S. Patents 3,351,495 and 4,024,323. These separators exhibit electrical resistance which does not permit the formation of a highly efficient, high energy battery system. Other polymeric materials have been used to form various membranes but, in general, are not capable of forming a very thin microporous sheet capable of exhibiting the above combined properties. For example, osmotic and ultrafiltration separation membranes have been formed from polysulfone. However, these membranes are normally anisotropic in configuration, are substantially non-flexible and are not ultra-thin, high void volume products.

U.S. Patent 4,714,663 discloses a polysulfone cast membrane used to separate two different electrolyte solutions in a zinc ferricyanide battery.

It is highly desired to have a battery separator which is capable of exhibiting very low electrical resistance while at the same time providing the combination of properties described above.

### Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a microporous sheet product, battery separators formed therefrom and improved batteries which incorporate the thus formed battery separator. The subject separator comprises a microporous sheet product composed of a substantially uniform mixture of polymer with filler and/or with a carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid polymer salt; said sheet product has a porous sheet embedded therein and has a pore structure throughout the thickness such that the nominal pore diameter of pores increases incrementally from each major surface to the interior, central section of the sheet product's thickness.

### Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The present invention provides a flexible sheet material having high void volume, porosity of a microporous nature and of a configuration which substantially inhibits dendrite formation. The subject sheet material has high tensile strength and ductility sufficient to withstand handling during battery formation, is capable of being formed into desired shapes for use in a battery, is capable of exhibiting a high degree of stability to battery environment over sustained periods of time and of allowing a high degree of electrical conductivity (low electrical resistance). Still further, the subject sheet material has the ability to maintain its integrity and performance characteristics while being able to be formed into a pocket design separator.

The sheet product of the present invention should be in the form of a very thin sheet of less than 50 mils, and preferably less than 10 mils in thickness. The thin sheet is bound by two major surfaces with a thickness therebetween. The body making up the thickness is composed of a substantially uniform composition formed from a polymer (particular polymers described below) with particulate filler and/or with a carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid polymer salt, each of which is fully described hereinbelow. The body, in addition, contains therein a porous sheet extending the length and breadth of the present sheet product and substantially contained between the present sheet products two major surfaces.

For purposes of clarity, certain terms used in the present description and in the appended claims have the following meanings:

A "sheet" is intended to define a unitary article having a large surface and is used herein to refer to a scrim or woven, non-woven or knit porous material used as a component of the subject separator.

A "battery" refers to a single electrochemical cell or, alternately, a multiple of electrochemical cells which are designed to operate in coordination with each other.

A "separator" is a component of a battery which provides a means of separation between adjacent electrode plates or members of opposite polarity. The separator of the present invention may have various configurations, such as a flat, embossed or ribbed material in the form of a membrane or an envelope design capable of maintaining separation between electrodes.

A "sheet product" is intended to define a composite product of the present invention which is microporous, has pore size distribution across the thickness such that there is a gradient of nominal pore size which increases from each major surface of the sheet product towards its central, interior portion, has a porous support sheet substantially contained within the sheet product's thickness and has a form of a polymer-filler composite or a polymer/(surfactant/viscosifer) composite with or without filler. The sheet product can be used to form separators suitable as a battery component.

The term "polycarboxylic acid polymer salt" is intended to define a hydrocarbon polymer having a multiplicity of aliphatic carboxylic acid units pendent from the polymer chain with at least a portion of said acid units in the form of a salt.

The term "polyacrylic acid polymer salt" is intended to define a polycarboxylic acid polymer salt having a multiplicity of unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid units of the general formula  $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$  such as acrylic acid ( $C_2H_3COOH$ ), crotonic acid, vinyl acetic acid as well as ( $C_1-C_3$  alk)acrylic acid such as methacrylic acid and the like and copolymers of said acids or with other non-acid comonomer, such as acrylonitrile, alkynes, acrylic acid esters, alkacrylic acid esters, polyalkenyl ether and the like. At least a portion of the acid groups are in salt form.

The term "polysulfonic acid polymer salt" is intended to define a hydrocarbon polymer having a plurality of aliphatic or aromatic sulfonic acid or sulfonyl chloride units pendent from the polymer chain and at least a portion of the acid groups are in salt form.

The polymer used to form the body of the sheet product of the present invention can be selected from polymers which are stable with respect to a battery environment for which the sheet product will be used. That is to say, the polymer must be free of chemical groups which are subject to being attacked and decomposed by the components making up the battery environment. For example, the polymer must be stable to strong acid when contemplated for use in an acid battery (i.e. lead-acid battery) or to strong alkaline environment when contemplated for use in an alkaline battery (i.e. nickelzinc using aq. KOH, as electrolyte). Examples of polymers stable to acid environment include polyolefins (polyethylene, polypropylene); halogenated polyolefins (polyvinyl chloride; polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinylidene chloride and polyvinylidene difluoride); polyphenylene oxide; polyphenylene sulfide; polyethylene-acrylic acid copolymers; polystyrene; polyacrylonitrile; polycarbonate; polymers (polyarylether sulfones) as well as their copolymers and mixtures thereof. Examples of polymers stable to alkaline environment include polyolefins, (polyethylene, polypropylene), polyamines, polyurethanes, polyethylenimines, polyvinyl alcohols, cellulosic materials as well as their copolymers and mixtures thereof.

The preferred polymers used to form the body of the subject separator are fully described below.

### 15 A. Polyacryl ether sulfones

The polysulfones found useful in providing the sheet product and the resultant battery separator of the present invention are polyarylether sulfones. The polysulfone can be viewed as having recurring units which is shown below:

20  $\text{SO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{OR} -$  where the SO<sub>2</sub> group may be in the ortho, meta or para position on the ring and where R represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl.

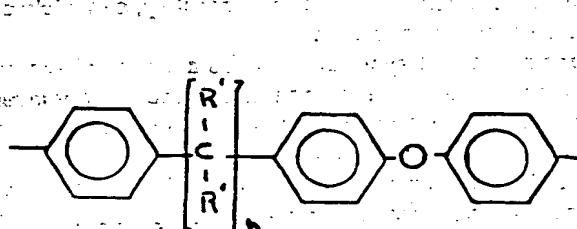
25  $\text{SO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{OR} -$  where the SO<sub>2</sub> group may be in the ortho, meta or para position on the ring and where R represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl.

30  $\text{SO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{OR} -$  where the SO<sub>2</sub> group may be in the ortho, meta or para position on the ring and where R represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl.



35 or  $\text{SO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{OR} -$  where the SO<sub>2</sub> group may be in the ortho, meta or para position on the ring and where R represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl.

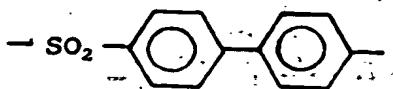
40 or  $\text{SO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{OR} -$  where the SO<sub>2</sub> group may be in the ortho, meta or para position on the ring and where R represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl.



45 where n is an integer of 0 to 3 (preferably 0 or 1) and each R' independently is selected from hydrogen or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl. The above polyarylether sulfones may be used as homopolymers or as copolymers of the polymeric groups described above where R is selected from more than one of the groups described hereinabove. Further, the above polyarylether sulfones may be formed into copolymers with polysulfone groups which are void of ether groups therein such as:

50  $\text{SO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{OR} -$  where the SO<sub>2</sub> group may be in the ortho, meta or para position on the ring and where R represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl.

55 or  $\text{SO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{OR} -$  where the SO<sub>2</sub> group may be in the ortho, meta or para position on the ring and where R represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, preferably methyl.



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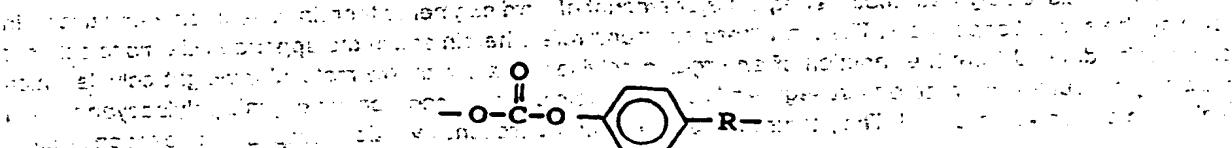
and the like. The homopolymers and copolymers described above can be used as the sole polymeric component or mixtures or blends of the homopolymers and/or copolymers can be used as the polymeric component in the subject battery separator. The formation of blends provides polymeric component which can have customized properties. For example, it is known that increase in ether oxygen and/or alkylene groups in the polysulfone polymers provides decrease in the soften temperature of the polymeric component and, therefore, aids in providing a composition which can be processed at a designed temperature. The subject polysulfones are commercially available under the tradenames of Udel (Amoco); Astrel (3M); Victrex (ICI), and Radel (Amoco). The polysulfones used herein should have a weight average molecular weight of from about 20,000 to about 200,000, preferably at least about 50,000 to about 150,000. The polymer Tg should be from about 150°C to about 300°C with from about 175°C to about 250°C being preferred. The polymer Tg will be dependent upon the structure of the polymer, as described above, and can be determined by one skilled in the art by conventional analytical means.

The subject polysulfones have benzylic hydrogens which can be independently substituted by non-dissociative groups, such as alkyl (preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl) or halogen (preferably chlorine) or by a dissociative group, such as sulfonic or carboxylic acid group. Each of the aryl groups may be unsubstituted or substituted with one or more of particular group described above or may be substituted by different groups on a single aryl group or each on different aryl groups. A preferred polysulfone polymer for acid battery application has sulfonyl or carboxyl groups, either as the free acid or as the salt, as part of its chemical structure.

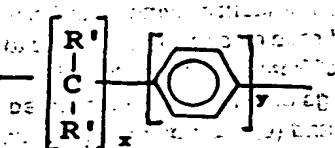
Polysulfones useful in forming the present battery separator and their preparation are disclosed in "Synthesis of Poly(arylene sulphones)" by Cudley et al, Polymer 6, 589 (1965); "Structures of Poly(diphenylene ether sulphones)" by Cudley et al, Polymer 9, 265 (1965) as well as in G.B. 1,016,245; U.S. 4,008,203; U.S. 4,105,634; and U.S. 4,108,837, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference. Substitution of the aryl group can be done by conventional means. For example, sulfonation can be accomplished by contacting polymer with chlorosulfonic acid, sulfur trioxide, sulfur trioxide with Lewis bases, sulfuric acid and oleum as well as by methods disclosed in J. Appl. Polymer Science by A. Noshay et al in vol. 20 at pp. 1885-1903 (1976).

### B. Polycarbonates

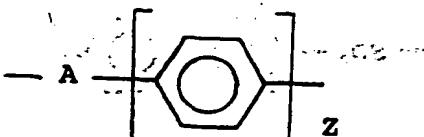
The polycarbonates found useful in providing the sheet product and resultant battery separator of the present invention are polyaryl ether carbonates. These polymers can be viewed as having recurring units which is



where the carbonate group is in the ortho meta or para position on the benzylic ring and where R represents an aryl, alkaryl, aryalkaryl, oxyaryl, sulfoaryl, mixtures thereof as well as multiple units thereof. For example, the aryl group can be 1,2-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, 1,4-phenylene, 1,4-diphenylene, 1,3-diphenylene and the like; alkaryl and aryl alkaryl groups can be



wherein each R' is independently selected from hydrogen or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl group, x and y are each independently selected from integers of 1 to 3 (preferably x and y are each 1 and R' are each methyl). The oxyaryl group and sulfoaryl group are each represented by



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wherein Z is an integer of 1 or 2 and A represents an oxygen atom or sulfur atom bonded in the ortho, meta or para position. A preferred material is a product of bisphenol A [2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane] and phosphorus.

The above polycarbonates may contain within the polymer chain one or more than one type of R group, such as described hereinabove. For example, the polycarbonate can contain a combination of carbonate groups with aryl groups only or with aryl and alkaryl groups, or with aryl and oxyaryl groups or with aryl and sulfonyl groups, as described hereinabove. The polycarbonates can be formed by known means and the specific units contained within the polymer chain will depend upon the starting materials used. The major processes of forming polycarbonates is by transesterification.

The polycarbonates used herein should have a wt. average molecular weight of from about 20,000 to about 200,000, preferably at least about 20,000 to about 150,000. The polymer Tg should be from about 150°C to about 300°C with from about 175°C to about 250°C being preferred. The polymer Tg will be dependent upon the structure of the polymer, as described above, and can be determined by one skilled in the art by conventional analytical means.

The subject polycarbonates have benzylic hydrogens which can be independently substituted by non-dissociative groups, such as alkyl (preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl) or halogen (preferably chlorine) or by a dissociative group, such as sulfonic or carboxylic acid group. The degree and type of substitution described above with respect to polysulfones is applicable here.

It has been found that a tough, yet flexible sheet product can best be formed by having the polymeric component be formed from a composition composed of a mixture of polycarbonate and from 0.5 to 10 weight percent (preferably 1.5 to 7 wt %) based on the polymeric mixture of a polyacrylic acid or polyalkacrylic acid (e.g., polymethacrylic acid) or alkyl ester thereof (e.g., a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> ester). The preferred mixture is formed from polycarbonate with a polyacrylic acid or a polyalkacrylic acid. Sheet products formed with the above-described mixtures exhibit a combination of toughness and flexibility to provide battery separators which can maintain integrity under the adverse conditions found in operating batteries.

### 35 C. Polyurethanes

Thermoplastic polyurethanes having a major amount of hard segments therein have been found useful in forming the subject separators. The term "hard segment" refers herein and in the appended claims to polymer chain units derived from the reaction of an organic polyisocyanate with low molecular weight polyols. Such hard segment units contrast to "soft segment" polymer chain units formed from an organic polyisocyanate and a high molecular weight polyol. The polyurethanes of use in the present invention comprise the reaction product of

- a) an organic polyisocyanate,
- b) an active hydrogen containing, isocyanate-reactive material having a minor amount of an average functionality of at least 1.9, a glass transition temperature of less than 20°C and a molecular weight of from about 500 to about 20,000; and
- c) at least one active hydrogen containing, isocyanate reactive material having a functionality of from 2 to 3 and a molecular weight of from about 50 to about 400. The polyurethane is formed from proportions of the above components so that the resultant polymer has from about 0 to about 20 weight percent of component (b) therein and the overall ratio of isocyanate groups to total active hydrogen groups in the reactants (a), (b) and (c) is in the range of from 0.95:1 to 1.05:1. Such materials are disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,376,834 and 4,567,236, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Specifically, the components (a), (b) and (c) must be chosen from materials which are substantially inert with respect to the battery environment for which the separator will be employed.

Specifically, the polyisocyanate can be any alkylene, arylene, alkarylene or aralkylene polyisocyanate previously employed in the preparation of polyurethanes. Illustrative of such isocyanates are methylenebis(phenyl chlorophenylene diisocyanates, a,a'-xylylene diisocyanate, 2,4- and 2,6-toluene diisocyanate and the mixtures

of these latter two isomers which are available commercially, tolidine diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate, 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, and methylenbis(cyclohexyl isocyanate) including the 4,4'-isomer, the 2,4'-isomer and mixtures thereof. Preferably the organic polyisocyanate employed in the invention is methylenbis(phenyl isocyanate), in the form of the 4,4'-isomer as well as mixtures of the 4,4'-isomer with amounts (up to about 70 percent by weight of the 2,4'-isomer, and modified forms of this diisocyanate. By the latter are meant those forms of methylenbis(phenyl isocyanate) which have been treated to render them stable liquids at ambient temperature (circa 20°C). Such products include those which have been reacted with a minor amount (up to about 0.2 equivalents per equivalent of polyisocyanate) of an aliphatic glycol or a mixture of aliphatic glycols such as the modified methylenbis(phenyl isocyanates) described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,394,164; 3,644,457; 3,882,571; 4,031,026; 4,115,429; 4,118,411; and 4,299,347. The modified methylenbis(phenyl isocyanates) also include those which have been treated so as to convert a minor proportion of the diisocyanate to the corresponding carbodimide which then interacts with further diisocyanate to form urethane-imine groups, the resulting product being a stable liquid at ambient temperatures as described, for example in U.S. Pat. No. 3,384,653. Mixtures of any of the above-named polyisocyanates can be employed if desired.

The isocyanate-reactive material [component (b)] employed in forming the polyurethane used in the present invention can be selected from hydroxy terminated materials, such as polyether polyols, hydroxy-terminated polycarbonates, hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene, hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer, hydroxy-terminated copolymers of dialkyl siloxane and alkylene oxide, such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and the like. The component (b) material must have a functionality of at least 1.9, a glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) of less than 20°C, and a molecular weight in the range of about 500 to about 20,000. The glass transition temperature is a well-recognized property. (See, for example, Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Technology, Vol. 3, p. 620, Interscience Publishers, New York, 1965. The preferred molecular weight (wt. average) of component (b) is within the range of from about 1250 to about 10,000 and more preferably between about 2000 to about 8000. The functionality is preferably not greater than 6 and, more preferably, from about 1.9 to 4 and most preferably 1.9-2.5.

The component (b) can be employed in forming the polyurethane used herein in amounts of up to about 20 percent by weight, preferably from 0 to about 7 percent by weight and most preferably from 0 to 5 percent by weight. In certain instances, it is most preferred to have the polyurethane formed without the utilization of component (b) or with very small amounts of this component (b) [i.e. up to about 2 wt. %].

Illustrative of polyether polyols are polyoxyethylene glycols, polyoxypropylene glycols which, optionally, have been capped with ethylene oxide residues, random and block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, propoxylated tri- and tetrahydro-alcohols such as glycerine, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, and the like, which propoxylated compounds have been capped with ethylene oxide, polytetramethylene glycol, random and block copolymers of tetrahydrofuran and ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide, and product derived from any of the above by reaction with di- or higher functional carboxylic acids or esters derived from said acids in which latter case ester interchange occurs and the esterifying radicals are replaced by polyether polyol radicals.

Advantageously, the polyether polyols employed as component (b) in the polyurethanes of the invention have a primary hydroxyl group content of at least 80 percent. The preferred polyether polyols are random and block copolymers of ethylene and propylene oxide of functionality approximately 3.0 and polyimidomethylene glycol polymers of functionality greater than or equal to 2.0.

In a particular embodiment of the invention the component (b) which is employed can be a polyol obtained by reacting any of the above polyether polyols with a di- or trifunctional aliphatic or aromatic carboxylic acid to form the corresponding polyetheresters. Examples of acids which can be used are adipic, azelaic, glutaric and the like.

The polyether polyols which can be employed as component (b) also include the vinyl reinforced polyether polyols, e.g. those obtained by the polymerization of styrene and/or acrylonitrile in the presence of the polyether.

Illustrative of polyester polyols are those prepared by condensation polymerization by esterification of polycarboxylic acids such as phthalic terephthalic, succinic, glutaric, adipic, azelaic and the like acids with polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, butenediol, glycerol, trimethylolpropane, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, cyclohexanedimethanol and the like. A preferred group of polyesters are those obtained by esterifying a dimeric or trimeric fatty acid, such as oleic acid, with a relatively long chain-aliphatic diol such as hexane-1,6-diol and the like.

Illustrative of polycarbonates containing hydroxyl groups are those prepared by reaction of diols such as propane-1,3-diol, butane-1,4-diol, hexan-1,6-diol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, bisphenol A and the like with diarylcarbonates such as diphenylcarbonate or with phosgene.

Illustrative of the silicon-containing polyethers are the copolymers of alkylene oxides with dialkylsiloxanes such as dimethylsiloxane and the like; see, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,057,595.

Illustrative of the hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene copolymers are the compounds available under the trade name Poly BD Liquid Resins from Arco Chemical Company. Illustrative of the hydroxy- and amine-terminated butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymers are the materials available under the trade name HYCAR hydroxyl-terminated (HT) Liquid Polymers and amine-terminated (AT) Liquid Polymers, respectively.

Component (c) which is used in preparing the polyurethane found useful in preparing the sheet product and resultant separator of the invention are inclusive of aliphatic straight and branched chain diols, including cyclo aliphatic diols, preferably having from about 2 to 8 carbon atoms, inclusive, in the chain. Illustrative of such diols are ethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pantanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,2-propane diol, 1,3-butanediol, 2,3-butanediol, 1,3-pantanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, 3-methylpentane-1,5-dio., 1,4-cyclohexanediol and the like including mixtures of two or more such diols. The extenders, which can be used alone or in admixture with each other or any of the above diols, also include diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, and the like, as well as ester diols obtained by esterifying adipic, azelaic, glutaric and like aliphatic dicarboxylic acids with aliphatic diols such as those exemplified above utilizing from about 0.01 to about 0.8 mole of acid per mole of diol. Also included in the extenders which can be used in preparing the polyurethanes useful in this invention are the adducts obtained by an aliphatic diol or triol such as 1,4-cyclohexanediol, neopentyl glycol, hexane-1,2-diol, ethylene glycol, butane-1,4-diol, trimethylolpropane and the like with  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone in a mole ratio of from 0.01 to 2 moles of caprolactone per mole of diol or triol.

A preferred polyurethane are those in which the polyisocyanate is a diisocyanate, such as methylene bis(phenylisocyanate) (MDI). The active hydrogen containing component (b) is selected from a polycarbonate, polysilicon ether as described above and it is preferred that component (b) be either substantially absent or present in small amounts of up to about 2 wt. percent of the polyurethane. The component (c) is selected from a small chain aliphatic or an alicyclic diol such as 1,5-pantanediol, hexane-1,6-diol, 1,4-cyclohexanediol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol or mixtures thereof. For example, polyurethanes formed from MDI and cyclohexanediol or cyclohexanedimethanol in ratios of 1.0 to 1.05:1 are useful herein.

The thermoplastic polyurethane useful herein normally have a weight average molecular weight of from about 50,000 to about 3,000,000 and preferably, from about 350,000 to about 3,000,000. Blends of different molecular weight materials can be used.

#### **D. Halogenated Polyolefins**

Polymer used to form the body of the sheet product of the present invention may be a halogenated polymer, such as a polyvinyl halide, post halogenated polyvinyl halides, polyvinylidene halides and the like. The post-halogenated polyvinyl halides and, specifically, post chlorinated polyvinyl chlorides and polyvinylidene difluoride are preferred.

The polyvinyl halide found useful in forming the subject sheet product should have a halogen content of at least about 55 wt. percent of the polymer. The polymer can have the halogen randomly or systematically distributed along the polymer chain. The preferred polyvinyl halide has an inherent viscosity (ASTM D1243-66) of from about 1 to 1.5 and preferably from about 1 to 1.4. Low inherent viscosity grade (from at least about 1.02 to 1.06) material can be blended with high inherent viscosity grade material (inherent viscosity of greater than about 1.2).

The halogenated olefinic polymer used in forming the present sheet product can be a post-halogenated polyvinyl halide such as chlorinated polyvinyl chloride ("CPVC"). Formation of CPVC can be carried out in known manners as described in the paper, "Chemically Modified Polyvinyl Chloride" by M. L. Dennis et al. contained in "Encyclopedia of Polyvinyl Chloride," Vol. 1, Ed., L.I. Mass at pages 225 to 255 and the references cited therein, which teachings are incorporated herein by reference.

CPVC can have a structure wherein the chlorine is in 1,1 or 1,2 substitution or a combination thereof. The post-chlorinated PVC can be of the lower solubility type (G-type product) or the higher solubility type (L-type product) as both contain the solubility characteristics as described hereinbelow.

The chlorine weight content of the post-halogenated polyvinyl halide should be at least about 60%, with greater than 65% being preferred. This polymer can be blended with lower chlorine content (from about 55% to 65%) and higher chlorine content (from about 65% to 70%) material.

The halogenated polyvinyl halide (non-post-halogenated and post-halogenated) found useful herein should have a glass transition temperature of at least about 90°C and preferably between about 95°C and 110°C.

Other halogenated polymers found useful herein are homopolymers of vinylidene difluoride wherein the fluorine is in a 1,1 or 1,2 substitution configuration (1,1 preferred) or a combination thereof. (For example, a

commercial product, Kynar® 700) In addition, the polymer product may be selected from interpolymers of vinylidene difluoride with other fluorine-containing ethylenically unsaturated monomers which have been copolymerized therewith. The comonomer component may be present in up to about 30 weight percent. The fluorine containing unsaturated comonomers can, for example, be selected from hexafluoropropene (HFP), tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), perfluoroalkyl perfluorovinyl ethers (preferably the alkyl is selected from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl) such as perfluoro(methylvinyl) ether, perfluoro(propylvinyl) ether and the like, pentafluoropropylene, trifluorochloroethylene and the like. The subject polymer product, when in the form of an interpolymer can be composed of vinylidene difluoride with one or more than one additional comonomer. Of particular interest with respect to providing the subject sheet product are interpolymers of vinylidene difluoride/hexafluoropropene which contain at least 70 (preferably at least 75) weight percent of vinylidene difluoride monomeric units and the remainder being from hexafluoropropene monomer units (For example, a commercial product; Kynar® 2801). Other important interpolymers for the present invention are composed of vinylidene difluoride in combination with hexafluoropropene and tetrafluoroethylene. Again, these interpolymers should be composed of vinylidene difluoride units in at least 70 weight percent and the remainder of the interpolymer being a mixture of HFP and TFE in any ratio but preferably in weight ratio of about 1:0.001 to 1:1.

The vinylidene difluoride polymers should be selected from high molecular weight polymers having a weight average molecular weight of at least about 250,000, preferably from about 250,000 to about 500,000. Higher molecular weight polymer can be used as needed to increase the tensile properties of the resultant sheet. Alternately, the polymers may include lower weight average molecular weight polymers of from about 100,000 to about 200,000 which are capable of contributing the desired viscosity to an initially formed dope composition. In certain instances, when a lower molecular weight polymer product is used, the dope composition may further contain known agents capable of causing vulcanization of the vinylidene difluoride polymers at temperatures to which the formed sheet product is subjected during or subsequent to formation. Such vulcanizing agents are well known and include, for example benzoquinones or 1,4-naphthoquinones in combination with usual additives, as discussed in U.S. Patent 3,872,065 to Schmiegel, which teaching is incorporated herein by reference.

The polymers or blends of polymers, as described above, should be soluble in a first liquid while being substantially insoluble in a second liquid (including mixtures of minor amounts of first liquid and major amounts of second liquid) and wherein the first and second liquids are miscible to a high degree with one another. The polymer should be soluble in the first liquid in at least about 2 wt. percent, preferably from about 2 to 30 wt. percent. High solubility within the first liquid is preferred. The first liquid to be used will depend upon the polymer of choice and the availability of a second miscible liquid. For example, when polyolefin is the polymer of choice, the first liquid can be a higher molecular weight hydrocarbon, such as a light petroleum oil, vegetable oil and the like which is capable of forming a fluid polymer/filler mixture at elevated temperatures (i.e. 100°C) and, in such instance, the second liquid can be a halogenated hydrocarbon (i.e. carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride), hydrocarbon solvents (i.e. hexane, toluene, cyclohexane) and the like. When the polymer is chosen from polymeric materials having polar or functional groups, such as polyalcohols, polysulfones, polycarbonate, polyvinyl halides, polyurethanes, the first liquid can be a polar organic liquid, such as N-methylpyrrolidone, dimethylformamide, diethylformamide, dimethylacetamide and the like or a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethane, trichloropropane and the like. Liquids having low rates of vaporization are preferred. The second liquid in such instances can be chosen from water, or organic liquids which are miscible with the first liquid and incapable of dissolving the polymer. Such liquids include methanol, ethanol, ethylene glycol, glycerol, ethers, glyme and the like. Water is the preferred second liquid. Each liquid (first and second) can be used alone or as a mixture provided the resultant mixture meets the solubility criteria described hereinabove. Normally, the second liquid is used alone and may contain minor amounts (up to about 40%) of first liquid as the total weight of solution.

The filler to be used in forming the polymer/filler/first liquid mixture, described above and the resultant polymer/filler matrix of the sheet product of this invention should be a particulate material having high surface area (BET; about 20 to 950 m<sup>2</sup>/gm, preferably at least 100 m<sup>2</sup>/gm), high pore volume (BET; at least about 0.2 cc/gm; preferably at least about 1 cc/gm). The size of the ultimate (non-agglomerated) filler particulate material should be very small having an average diameter of from about 0.01 to about 75 microns. The low end of the particle size range refers to single particles while the high end may include agglomerated material, for particles which exhibit such tendency. The particle size is preferably from about 0.01 to about 50 microns). The filler should be substantially free of large (greater than 100 microns) diameter particulate material (ultimate or agglomerate material). The filler must be inert with respect to the battery environment and must be substantially insoluble with respect to the first and second liquids when used in forming the subject sheet product, as fully described hereinbelow.

The particulate material used as filler component of the subject sheet product can be selected from a va-

riety of materials such as metal oxides and hydroxides as, for example, oxides and hydroxides of silicon, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, barium, titanium, zirconium, cerium, iron, zinc and tin; metal carbonates as, for example, carbonates of calcium and magnesium; minerals as, for example, mica, vermiculite, montmorillonite, kaolite, attapulgite, talc, and diatomaceous earth; synthetic and natural zeolites; silicates as, for example, calcium silicate, aluminum polysilicates, alumina, and silica gels; cellulosic materials as, for example, wood flours, wood fibers, and bark products; and glass particles as, for example microbeads, hollow microspheres, flakes and fibers. Carbonaceous material as, for example, carbon black, acetylene black, coal dust, and graphite may be used in small amounts in combination with the other particulate material.

As stated above, the filler must be selected with respect to the battery environment with which the subject separator is intended for use. That is to say the particulate filler must be inert with respect to such end use battery environment. Therefore, alkali insoluble particulate such as zirconia and titanium dioxide (preferred), oxides, hydroxides and carbonates of calcium, magnesium, iron, rare earth and the like should be used only in sheet products which ultimately are formed into battery separators for alkaline batteries. Similarly, acid insoluble particulates such as silica (a precipitated silica is preferred), and the like should be used only in sheet products which ultimately are formed into battery separators for acid batteries. Certain particulates can be used in either acid, alkaline or neutral battery systems and include carbon, coal dust, graphite and barium sulfate. Particulate materials which are inert to a battery system can be mixed to form the total filler content used in the sheet product.

The sheet product of the present invention has a porous support sheet contained within the thickness of the sheet product. The sheet can be in the form of a scrim, a woven or non-woven fabric or a knit material and can be formed from a continuous or non-continuous fibrous material. The material used to form the sheet component of the sheet product must be a material which is inert to the battery environment. Although the sheet component is contained in the interior of the sheet product's thickness, it is contacted with electrolyte solution (including cathodic and anodic material in the solution) as the solution passes through and is contained in the separator. Thus, the material can be, for example, selected from glass, polyolefin, polyester or polyacrylonitrile polymer filaments or mixtures or copolymers formed with other stable monomeric units (i.e. polyacrylonitrile/polyacrylic acid copolymer; polyolefin/polyacrylic acid copolymer) when the sheet product is used to form a separator for acid battery utility. Sheets formed from polyamides and the like are suitable to form sheet products used to form separators for alkaline battery application. The sheet may be planar (that is, have substantially planar major surfaces) or patterned (that is, have patterned elevated and depressed sections of the major surfaces. It is preferable to utilize a planar sheet to assure that the sheet is contained within the body (or thickness) of the sheet product. The sheet is preferably formed from a substantially uniform, thin denier thread (denier of from about 0.02 to 10) to also assure that the sheet is contained within the body of the sheet product. The sheet should have a tensile strength of at least 5 pounds per linear inch. The particular thickness of the sheet should be less than about 0.8 (preferably less than about 0.6) of the thickness of the sheet product. The sheet should extend for substantially the full length and breadth of the resultant sheet product.

The sheet product of the present invention can be formed by various means. Generally, the polymer and particulate material are mixed together with the first liquid to provide a substantially uniform polymer/filler/first liquid composition. The first liquid being a liquid in which the polymer is soluble when in concentrations of from about 2-30% wt. % (preferably 2-20%). The polymer may be present in from about 2-30 (preferably 2-20) wt. percent and the filler may be present in from about 2-40 (preferably 2-20) wt percent of the total composition. In a preferred embodiment, 1 part by wt. polymer, 1 part by wt. filler and 8 parts by wt. first liquid are used to form a dope composition. The amount of polymer and filler used in the composition should be such that their ratio is substantially the ratio of polymer/filler required in the resultant sheet product. Normally this is 1:4 to 4:1 and preferably 1:1.5 to 1.5:1. The amount of first liquid used to make the composition must be sufficient to provide a composition having a viscosity of from about 100 to about 10,000 cps (Brookfield viscometer #3 spindle at 12 rpm) preferably from about 500 to 8000 cps to be sufficiently viscous to have "body" when combined with the sheet, as described below. To enhance or attain the desired viscosity, one can add effective amounts of a viscosifier agent provided such agent is either inert to the battery environment or is soluble in the second liquid to be removed along with the first liquid component of the dope.

Another embodiment of the present invention provides a battery separator having low content (0 up to about 20 weight percent, preferably from 0 up to about 10 weight percent) of the particulate filler, described hereinabove. When low filler content is desired, it has been unexpectedly found that the filler can be removed provided the polymer component is composed of a major portion of a polymer with a minor portion of a structure enhancing agent. When such low-filler content sheet product is formed, the resultant separator is capable of maintaining its high void volume, exhibits very low electrical resistance when in the battery system (in comparison to sheet product void of structure enhancing agent) and exhibits high tensile strength.

The structure enhancing agent useful in the present invention when low-level filler separator is desired

should be capable of exhibiting a combination of properties with respect to the particular polymer/first liquid and with respect to the resultant sheet product. Firstly, the agent should be capable of increasing the viscosity of the polymer/first liquid by a factor of at least about 5 fold and preferably at least about 10 fold. Thus, a polymer/first liquid having a viscosity of about 50 cps will have a viscosity of at least about 250 cps, preferably 500 cps (Brookfield, #4, 50 rpm) when the agent is made part of the dope composition. Secondly, the agent should be substantially insoluble in the second liquid or capable of being at least partially retained (such as a polymer alloy) in the sheet product after subjection to second liquid. Thirdly, the agent must be, similar to the polymer, stable with respect to the battery system contemplated for its use. Fourthly, the agent should aid in enhancing the pore volume of the resultant sheet product vis-a-vis sheet products formed from polymer without the agent. Fifth, the agent should be capable of imparting enhanced (i.e. lower) electrical resistance properties to the resultant separator (compared to sheet product without agent).

The formed separator unexpectedly exhibits the combined properties of high void volume, low electrical resistance, good physical strength and stability over extended periods of time, as required for a superior battery system. The separator is composed of a polymeric component formed of a mixture of a particular polymer and from about 0.1 to 15 weight percent (preferably about 1.5 to 10 wt. percent), based on the total weight of the polymer component, of a viscosifer/surfactant agent as, for example, a polycarboxylic acid polymer salt or a polysulfonic acid polymer salt based on the total polymer content. In addition to the polymer/agent mixture, the sheet product may contain low-levels of particulate filler as, for example, of from 0 to about 20 weight percent, preferably from about 0 to 10 weight percent. The initially formed dope composition should contain the polymer and the agent (and, where desired, filler) in ratios appropriate to attain the above composition when the first liquid of the dope is removed. The amount of polymer contained in the dope may be from about 2 to 30 (preferably 2-20) weight percent with the agent and, if used, filler being in amounts dictated by the desired composition of the resultant sheet product and by the required dope viscosity, as described below.

The preferred structure enhancing agents for the polymer are polycarboxylic acid polymer salts or polysulfonic acid polymer salts, as described herein below (each referred to herein as "second polymer").

The polycarboxylic acid polymer salt can be formed from any polymeric hydrocarbon having aliphatic carboxylic acid groups pendent from the polymer's backbone chain. The preferred polycarboxylic acid polymers are polyacrylic acids, poly(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl)acrylic acids, copolymers of acrylic acids and alkacrylic acids as well as polymers and copolymers of said materials with other monomeric units such as acrylonitrile, an alkylene (e.g. 30 butadiene, isoprene, ethylene, and the like). Preferred polymers are polyacrylic acid or polymethacrylic acid homopolymers or those which have only small amounts (e.g. less than 10%) of copolymer units. The most preferred polymers are acrylic acid polymers of high molecular weight which are cross-linked with a polyalkenyl-polyether. (Sold under the trademark "Carbopol").

The polysulfonic acid polymer salts can be selected from any polymeric hydrocarbon having aliphatic free sulfonic acid groups or aliphatic sulfonyl chloride groups pendent from the polymer's backbone chain. Such polymers include for example, polyvinylsulfonic acid, polychlorovinyl sulfonyl chloride (sold under the trademark "Hypolon") and the like.

The polymer acids used to form the salts should be of a high weight average molecular weight of at least about 250,000. It is preferred that the polymer be of a molecular weight of from about 400,000 to about 40,5,000,000 and most preferably of from about 1,000,000 to 5,000,000. These polymers (as the salt) should be miscible with and swelling in the first liquid while being substantially insoluble or at least retainable therein as a polymer alloy with the main polymer described above in the second liquid used in forming the subject separator. The particular liquids and polymer used in forming the separator will dictate the composition of the agent or second polymer to be used. The solubility characteristics of the second polymer can be readily determined by one skilled in the art by conventional techniques. The agent to be used for swelling and viscosity increase is determined by matching solubility, hydrogen bonding and dipole moment of the first liquid and polymer blend.

The second polymer should be at least partially neutralized by forming a salt of the carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid units. Such neutralization may be attained with from about 0.1 to 1.01, preferably from about 0.25 to 1 molar ratio of an inorganic base, such as an alkali or alkaline earth metal oxide or hydroxide when the resultant separator is contemplated for use in an alkaline battery system. In the case of acid battery separators, it has been unexpectedly found that a base in the form of organic amines, in particular secondary and tertiary amines, can be used to form the polycarboxylic acid polymer salt and the polysulfonic acid polymer salt to be included in the battery separator product and that such product is stable in and not detrimental to the battery environment. The amine can be selected from dialkyl and trialkyl amines wherein each alkyl is independently selected from a C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> alkyl group or a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> hydroxyalkyl group (preferably a higher alkyl such as a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl or a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> hydroxyalkyl) such as diethylamine, triethylamine, triisopropylamine, diisopropanolamine, dihexylamine, di(2-ethylhexyl) amine. For example, a polymer dope formed with dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, diethylene glycol or dimethyl sulfoxide as the first liquid may contain a high molecular weight

polyacrylic acid which is at least partially neutralized with diisopropanolamine, triethylamine, di(2-ethylhexyl)amine (preferred) and the like to provide a high viscosity dope.

The polymer/filler/first liquid or polymer/agent/first liquid composition can be impregnated into the sheet in a manner which causes the composition to be uniformly distributed throughout the thickness of the sheet and to extend on each side thereof to form a coating of dope composition on each surface of the sheet. This can be done by various techniques such as dipping, coating, and the like. It is preferable to impregnate and coat the sheet by applying the dope composition onto one major surface of the sheet and forcing the dope through the sheet while maintaining the other major surface free. As the dope penetrates through the sheet in this manner, the air in the sheet's voids is forced to exit via the free surface and the free surface subsequently attains saturation and a coating of the composition. The dope may be applied in more than one application, such as by first applying a low viscosity (e.g. 400 to 1000 cps with #4 spindle at 50 rpm) dope and subsequently applying to at least one surface a higher viscosity dope. The resultant impregnated sheet should be free of air voids and bubbles.

The impregnated sheet is then contacted with the second liquid, as described above, to coagulate and solidify the polymeric component with its filler, where appropriate, while simultaneously removing the first liquid from the fibrous sheet composite. The second liquid should contact both surfaces of the previously impregnated support sheet in a manner which provides for substantially equal and concurrent rates of removal of the first liquid from the impregnated sheet. The resultant mixed liquid should be removed and replaced with fresh second liquid to maintain low concentration of first liquid in the contact bath. The second liquid should not contain first liquid in high concentration. It has been found that the formed sheet product of the present invention has porosity composed of pores such that there is a gradient of nominal pore size (the pore size with respect to any specific increment of thickness) increasing from each major surface of the sheet product towards the interior, central portion of its thickness. Generally, the pores exhibit a progressive and substantially continuous increase in pore diameter from each major surface towards the central section without having a major change occur at the region adjacent each major surface (the portion of the sheet products thickness which is immediately adjacent to a major surface and includes the surface, per se, as well). In addition, the sheet product of the present invention preferably has a substantially uniform void volume profile across its thickness.

In the preferred embodiment, the support sheet should be impregnated with the liquid dope composition by applying the dope onto one major-surface of the support sheet and forcing it through the sheet while maintaining the other major surface free. As stated above, a second application of dope composition (preferably of higher viscosity) may be applied to one or both surfaces. This mode of application is preferred when applying a low filler content dope composition. The impregnated sheet may then be processed through a means for regulating its thickness such as by using doctor blades or the like and subsequently immersed into a bath of second liquid in a manner which substantially simultaneously contacts each of the major surfaces of the impregnated sheet to second liquid. The second liquid should not be allowed to accumulate in high concentrations in the first liquid. The concentration of first liquid should be as low as possible and less than 40%, preferably less than 30% of the total liquid. Although it is common practice to use a support member in forming membranes, it has been found that all of these steps should be done without the aid of a support member. After the impregnated sheet is contacted with the second liquid and the first liquid has been at least partially extracted, the resultant sheet product may be brought in contact with rollers and the like. The resultant sheet product should be washed with fresh amounts of second liquid to cause removal of substantially all of the first liquid. For example, when the first liquid is selected from an organic solvent, such as N-methyl pyrrolidone, the first solvent should be substantially completely removed.

The resultant sheet product is a microporous sheet of very high porosity (porosity of 50 vol. percent and even up to 80 vol. percent). The sheet product has a length and breadth and a predetermined thickness which should be less than about 50 mils, and preferably less than about 10 mils. Very thin, flexible sheet products having good mechanical properties of tensile-strength and ductility have been unexpectedly formed.

The resultant sheet product is a material where the porosity is composed of pores such that there is a gradient of average pore size from each major surface toward the interior, central portion of the sheet product's thickness. The average pore size in the region adjacent to each major surface is less than about 3 microns, preferably less than about 2 microns and most preferably less than about 1 micron. The interior region of the sheet product contains pores having an average pore size greater than that of the surface region (normally at least about 1.5 times). The overall pore size may range from 0.01 to about 10 microns. These measurements can be made by scanning electron microscopy and analysis thereof and may be confirmed by mercury intrusion method.

The resultant sheet product is composed of a polymer matrix of substantially a uniform composition. In the case of the highly filled embodiment the filler is substantially uniformly dispersed in the polymer and the polymer/filler weight ratio is from 4:1 to 1:4 and, preferably from 1:1.5 to 1.5:1. The low-level filler sheet product

will have a polymer matrix composition composed of from 65 to 99.9 (80 to 98.5 preferred) parts by wt. polymer; from about 0.1 to 15 (1.5 to 10 preferred) parts by weight agent or second polymer; and from 0 to 20 (0 to 10 preferred) parts by wt. filler. Further, when the sheet product is formed by a dual application, as described above and the second application is applied to one side only, the sheet may be assymetrically contained within the sheet product's thickness and a minor portion of the sheet's fleece may extend to the surface or beyond. This provides a highly effective anchor means to attach subsequently applied rib material to that surface of the sheet product (commonly used in acid batteries).

The sheet product may contain additional components such as viscosifiers, surfactants, antioxidants, colorants and the like. Such materials can be incorporated in the sheet product by having them made part of the polymer/filler/first liquid composition, as one of the final washes of the second liquid or separately applied by spraying and the like.

In certain instances, especially where the polymeric component is a polyarylether sulfone, it is desirable to use a polymeric mixture which contains small amounts (0.1 to 10, preferably 1-7 wt. percent based on the polymer mix) of a polyacrylic acid (preferable) or poly C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkacrylic acid (e.g. polymethacrylic acid). The inclusion of small amounts of these materials has been shown to enhance the flexibility of the resultant sheet product.

The sheet product is a flexible material capable of being folded upon itself and formed into an envelope design when the polymer used is thermoplastic. The initially formed sheet product may have a wrinkled configuration (especially when subjected to a free standing coagulation process). These wrinkles are readily removed by subjecting the sheet product to a heated roller or rollers while maintaining the sheet product under tension. The temperature of the heated rollers should be below the glass transition temperature of the particular polymer used (preferably at least about 25°C below).

The sheet product can be cut into suitable shape to be used as a separator between electrodes of a battery design. The separator must extend the full length and width of the electrode to prevent electrodes of opposite polarity from contacting one another. In certain instances, it is preferred that the separator be void of patterns or other raised sections (generally for alkaline batteries) or may contain raised portions, such as ribs, buttons and the like (generally for acid batteries). The ribs or other raised portions can be formed from any polymeric material capable of adhering to the polymer used to form the base sheet product.

The following examples are given for illustrative purposes only and are not meant to be a limitation on the subject invention, as defined by the appended claims. All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise indicated. The electrical resistance was measured and given below in Table I. The electrical resistance of each sheet product was determined by the direct current method as described by J. J. Lander and R. D. Weaver in Characteristics of Separators for Alkaline Silver Oxide/Zinc Secondary Batteries: Screening Methods, ed by J. Cooper and A. Fleischer, Chapter 6 modified by using 35% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> as the electrolyte, Hg/Hg<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> type reference electrodes, and Pt screens as the current carrying electrodes. The voltage drop across the reference electrodes was measured at 20 ma.

#### Example 1

A solution was prepared by mixing 4.7 parts of a polyarylether sulfone formed from Bisphenol-A and dichlorodiphenyl sulfone (Amaco, Udel P-1835), 4.7 parts precipitated silica (Davison, Sylox-2), 0.06 part 2,2-diethyldihexylamine, 0.15 part polyacrylic acid and 48.9 parts N-methylpyrrolidone using a high shear mixer (Myers). The solution had a viscosity of 8.93 x 10<sup>3</sup> cps (Brookfield viscometer with #3 spindle at 12 rpm).

A series of products were formed as follows: A 0.5 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> nonwoven polyester fabric was saturated with the solution by passing the fabric over one roller of a pair of reverse kiss rollers to which the solution was introduced. The solution was thus forced through the fabric with removal of air and resulted in a saturated material having excess solution on both major surfaces. The saturated fabric was then caused to travel in a substantially vertical direction while passing through a set of gapping bars to provide a saturated material of about 7 to about 11 mils thick. The material then entered a first aqueous bath and remained therein for the time indicated below to allow solidification of the polymer and extraction of a portion of the organics. The material was then subjected to a second aqueous bath composed of fresh D.I. water at 50°C for further removal of organics. The formed material was air dried at 60°C for 3 min. The material was analyzed for residual organic (NMP) by dissolving a sample in THF and analyzing using gas phase chromatography. The morphology was analyzed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The nominal void volume was substantially equal throughout the thickness. The total void volume was determined by difference between the weight of dried sample and after saturation with isopropanol.

**TABLE I**  
**Pore Structure**  
**(microns)**      **Dielectric Resistance**  
**Surface Internal**      **(ohm-cm)**

	total void volume (%)	Thickness (mil)	Water Bath First Second	Residence Time (sec)
1	69	11	15	15
2	66	4.6	15	15
3	70	5.0	30	30
4	66	4.8	60	60
5	69	5.0	30	30
6	73	5.0	60	60
7				

Example II

A separator product was formed in the same manner as described in Example I, above, except that the polymer/filler solution was formed from 48 parts polyarylether sulfone (Udel), 48 parts talc, 0.5 part DEDHA, 5 1.5 parts polyacrylic acid and 504 parts N-methylpyrrolidone. The solution had a viscosity of  $2.02 \times 10^3$  cps (Brookfield, #3 spindle, 12 rpm). The nonwoven web was heavier (0.6 oz/sq. yd.). The formed separator exhibited a total void volume of 58 percent, a morphology of very small pores at the surface which gradually developed into larger pores internally and the web was internal in the separator product. The separator showed an ER of 0.87 ohm-cm.

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Example III

A separator was formed in the same manner as described in Example I except that the polymer/filler solution was formed from a mixture of 8 parts polyarylether sulfone, 2 parts fumed silica (DeGussa A-200), and 15 90 parts N-methylpyrrolidone. The solution's viscosity was  $5.0 \times 10^3$  cps (Brookfield, #3 spindle, 12 rpm). The solution was applied to a 0.75 oz/sq. yd. polyester nonwoven web. The product had a thickness of about 5 mils and a void volume of 70 per cent. The resultant separator product had an ER of 1.2 ohm-cm.

In all of the above Examples, the sheet product exhibited good flexibility and very low electrical resistance. The product did not exhibit flaking or disintegration of the product which is conventionally observed with highly 20 filled polymeric membranes.

Example IV

A solution was prepared by mixing 4.7 parts of a polycarbonate (MW = 30,000) formed from Bisphenol-A and phosgene (Lexan 181), 4.7 parts precipitated silica (Davison, Syloxs-2 average part. size = 10 microns), 25 0.06 part 2,2-diethyldihexylamine, 0.15 part polyacrylic acid and 48.9 parts N-methylpyrrolidone using a high shear mixer (Myers). The solution had a viscosity of  $7.15 \times 10^3$  cps (Brookfield viscometer with #3 spindle).

A 0.5 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> nonwoven polyester fabric (denier = 2.2) was saturated in the manner described in Example 30 I above. The saturated material was subjected to a first aqueous bath for about 30 seconds and then subjected to a series of aqueous baths composed of fresh D.I. water at 50°C for further removal of organics. The formed material was air dried at 60°C for 3 min. The material was analyzed for residual organic (NMP) by dissolving a sample in THF and analyzing using gas phase chromatography and was found to contain less than 1 wt. percent NMP based on the dried weight of the formed material. The morphology was analyzed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and showed that the pores at the surface of the formed sheet were less than 0.3 35 microns in diameter while pores at the center of the material's thickness were about 5 microns with some smaller pores in the range of 2 to 5 microns in diameter. The total void volume was determined by difference between the weight of dried sample and after saturation with isopropanol and was found to be 77%. The electrical resistance of 0.94 ohm-cm. was determined.

40 Example V

A separator product was formed in the same manner as described in Example IV, above, except that the polymer/filler solution was formed from 48 parts polycarbonate, 48 parts precipitated silica, 0.5 part DEDHA, 45 1.5 parts polyacrylic acid and 504 parts N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP). The solution had a viscosity of  $8.35 \times 10^3$  cps. The nonwoven web was heavier (0.6 oz/sq.yd.) than used in Ex. IV. The formed separator exhibited a total void volume of 78 percent, a morphology of very small pores at the surface with gradually larger pores internally and the web was internal in the separator product. The separator showed an ER of 0.8 ohm-cm.

50 Example VI

A solution was prepared by mixing 80 parts of polyvinyl chloride (Geon-30), a high pH (pH of 8.5) precipitated silica (Davison, Syloxs-2) having an average particle size of 10 microns with particles ranging from 2 to 100 microns, 2.5 parts polyacrylic acid, 12 parts of a polyester (Paraplex G-25) as plasticizer for the polyvinyl 55 chloride and 840 parts N-methylpyrrolidone using a high shear mixer (Myers). The solution had a viscosity of  $1.03 \times 10^3$  cps (Brookfield viscometer with #3 spindle at 12 rpm). A 0.5 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> nonwoven polyester fabric (fiber denier 2.2) was saturated with the solution by passing the fabric through slot of a trough which contained the polymer/filler solution.

The solution was thus forced through the fabric with removal of air and resulted in a saturated material

having excess solution on both major surfaces. The saturated fabric as it left the slot had a thickness of 8 mils.

The saturated material was caused to travel vertically until it entered a series of aqueous baths and then air dried; as described in Example IV. The material was analyzed for residual organic (NMP) and was found to contain less than 1% NMP by weight based on the dry weight of the membranes. The morphology was analyzed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and the porosity was determined to have very small pores (up to about 0.3 microns) at the membrane surface with gradual increase to large pores of from 2 to 5 microns at the internal center portion of the membrane's thickness. The total void volume of 73% was determined by difference between the weight of dried sample and after saturation with isopropanol. The electrical resistance of 2.3 ohm-cm. was determined.

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#### Example VII

A separator product was formed in the same manner as described in Example I above except that the polymer/filler/solution was formed from 80 parts of a post chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (Temp Rite 666 x 512), 80 parts of acid neutralized precipitated silica (Sylox-2) (pH of 7) having an average particle size of 10 microns and a particle range of from 2 to 100 microns, 2.5 parts polyacrylic acid, 1 part diethyldihexylamine, 1 part of a polyester as plasticizer and 840 parts -methylpyrrolidone. The solution had a viscosity of  $5.01 \times 10^3$  cps. The saturated fabric had a thickness of 8 mils. The formed separator exhibited a total void volume of 67 percent, a morphology of very small pores (up to 0.3 microns) at the surface with larger pores (2 to 5 microns) internally and the web was internal in the separator product. The separator had an ER of 1.1 ohm-cm.

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#### Example VIII

Separators were formed by initially forming polymer/filler dope solutions having compositions indicated in Table II below. The sheet products were formed and analyzed in the manner described in Example I above.

Table II  
 Polymer/filler composition  
 (Parts by weight)  
 25 Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (Temp Rite 666 x 512) 80  
 30 Acid neutralized precipitated silica (Sylox-2) (pH of 7) having an average particle size of 10 microns and a particle range of from 2 to 100 microns 80  
 35 Polyacrylic acid 2.5  
 40 Diethyldihexylamine 1  
 45 Polyester 1  
 50 Plasticizer 840  
 -Methylpyrrolidone

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	Elec. Resistance (ohm-cm)	Pore Structure Surface, Internal (microns)
5	1.0	0.0
10	1.1	2.3
15	1.1	2.3
20	0.0	2.5
25	2.5	2.5
30	2.5	2.5
35	2.5	2.5
40	0.3	0.3
45	0.3	0.3
50	0.3	0.3
55	0.3	0.3

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Method: The web is cut into 10 cm wide strips and dried at room temperature for 24 hours. The strips are then weighed and the total weight of the web is determined. The strips are then cut into 1 cm wide strips and weighed again. The difference between the two weights is the total void volume.

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Example IX

A solution was prepared by mixing 120 parts of a thermoplastic, high molecular wt. (about 2 million) polyurethane which is substantially free of polyester and polyether polyols of low functionality (Dow; Isoplast 301), 5 150 parts precipitated and neutralized (pH = 7) silica (Davison, Sylox-2) having an average particle size of 10 microns with particle size range of from 0.2 to 100 microns, 15 parts of dionized water and 1215 parts N-methylpyrrolidone using a high shear mixer (Myers). The solution had a viscosity of  $5.33 \times 10$  cps (Brookfield viscometer with #3 spindle).

10 A 0.5 oz/yds<sup>2</sup> nonwoven polyester fabric (denier of 2.2) was saturated with the above formed solution and then extracted and dried in the manner described in Example I (30 sec. in first bath). The material was analyzed for residual organic (NMP) by dissolving a sample in THF and analyzing using gas phase chromatography and was shown to have less than 1 percent NMP based on the dry wt. of formed membrane. The morphology, analyzed using scanning electron microscopy, showed many very small pores (0.3 or less) on the membrane surface and gradual increase to about 5 microns at the interior center of the membrane. The total void volume of 15 76 percent was determined by difference between the weight of dried sample and after saturation with iso-propanol. The electrical resistance of 1.2 ohm-cm. was determined by the direct current method.

Example X

20 A sheet product was formed by a dual application method in which a low viscosity dope was first applied to a non-woven polyester fibrous sheet (0.75 oz/yd<sup>2</sup>) and subsequently a high viscosity dope was applied.

High viscosity dope was prepared by dispersing 1 part of precipitated silica (Sylox-2) and 1 part polyarylethesulfone (Amaco-Udel P-1700) in 7.3 parts N-methyl pyrrolidone (NMP) using a high speed disperser/mixer. While maintaining the mixture at less than 30°C, 0.03 part of di(2-ethylhexyl)amine (DEHA) in 2.6 part NMP 25 are mixed in at low speed followed by 0.03 part of a polyacrylic acid of MW<sub>w</sub>=4,000,000 (Carbopol 940) in 1.9 parts NMP. The resultant mixture has a high viscosity of 3300 cps (Brookfield, #4 at 50 rpm).

Low viscosity dope was prepared in similar manner to above except the ratio components were: 1 part silica: 8.31 parts of polymer (12.7% in NMP); 0.015 part DEHA; 1.2 parts polyacrylic acid 940 (1.6% in NMP); and 3.18 parts NMP. The final viscosity was 950 cps (same Brookfield conditions).

30 A 9 inch wide polyester non-woven sheet (Reemay 2275, Reemay, Inc.) was saturated by passing continuously through a bath of 950 cP saturation solution, excess swept off using a Delrin bar riding on top of saturated web, and coated with 3300 cP solution using a knife blade set 14 mil over a stainless steel smooth surface. The dual coated fabric was directed 45 degrees off of the plate and into a water coagulation bath (<35% N-methyl pyrrolidone in water) at a speed between 3 and 8 feet per minute. The coagulated material was completely formed within 10 seconds of immersion, based on solvent exchange in the room temperature bath. The residence time in this bath was about 90 seconds. The product was then passed through a D.I. water rinse 35 bath (residence time of 120 seconds), with continuous bath recycling, a spray wash zone (2 gpm water spray) and take up. The roll of membrane was dried on a steam drum at 80 to 95°C. The product is 7.5-8.5 mil thick, has a porosity from 70 to 73%, shows a maximum pore size of 0.7 to 1.5 micron, an average pore size of 0.1 40 to 0.12 micron, and has an electrical resistance of 3.5 to 4.5 mohm-in<sup>2</sup>.

Example XI

45 A separator was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example X except that the silica was omitted and an increased amount of Carbopol was added. A high viscosity solution was prepared by adding 9 parts of polymer (P-1700) to 52.5 parts of N-methyl pyrrolidone followed by addition of 1 part of D(EH)A. 37.5 parts of a dispersion of polyacrylic acid having a mol. weight (wt. avg.) of about 3,000,000 (Carbopol 934) in N-methyl pyrrolidone (2.0% by weight) was blended into the polymer solution using a high speed laboratory disperser/mixer at a temperature of 30°C and speed of 4000 rpm. The solution had a final viscosity of 2900 cP (Brookfield, #4 spindle, 50 rpm). Similarly, a low viscosity solution was prepared using the following ratios: 8 parts of polymer (P-1700), 79.0 parts of NMP, 12.5 parts of 2.0% Carbopol 934 in NMP, and 0.5 parts of D(EH)A. The final solution viscosity was 550 cP (Brookfield, #4, 50 rpm).

50 The dual application was applied in a similar manner as Example X to make two different separator products by coating a non-woven polyester continuous filament web of 0.75 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> (Reemay 2275) and by coating a non-woven polyester tri-lobeal continuous filament web of 1 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> (Reemay 2014). They were coated using a final casting thickness of 10 mil and 13 mil, respectively. Washing was done in the same manner as above but drying was performed using a floatation air dryer. The separators had the following characteristics.

Support	Thickness (mil)	Porosity (%)	Pore Size Dist. (microns)		ER (mohm-in <sup>2</sup> )
			Max	Average	
5 2275	6.0	70.0	0.60	0.50	2.5
20 2014	7.3	71.2	1.8	.60	5.5

10 **Claims**

1. A battery separator comprising a microporous sheet product having a thickness of less than about 1.3 mm (50 mils) bound by first and second major surfaces of the sheet product, comprising a substantially uniform mixture of a polymer and a filler in a wt. ratio from 1:4 to 4:1 and having a porous support sheet substantially embedded between the first and second major surfaces and having porosity throughout the sheet product's thickness with a distribution of nominal pore size increasing incrementally toward the centre of the product's thickness with the major portion of said increase not occurring in regions adjacent to each major surface.
2. A battery separator comprising a microporous sheet product having a thickness of less than about 1.3 mm (50 mils) bound by first and second major surfaces of the sheet product, comprising a substantially uniform mixture of from 65 - 99.9 wt. percent of a polymer, from 0.1 to 15 percent of structure enhancing agent and 0 to 20 wt percent of an inert particulate filler and having a porous support sheet substantially embedded between the first and second major surfaces and having porosity throughout the sheet product's thickness with a distribution of nominal pore size increasing incrementally toward the centre of the product's thickness with the major portion of said increase not occurring in regions adjacent to each major surface.
3. A battery separator according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the average pore size in the sheet product is less than about 10 microns, the nominal pore size of pores in the immediate proximity to each of the first and second major surfaces is substantially equal and less than about 3 microns and the pore size distribution is progressive and substantially continuous in nominal pore size from each major surface to the interior central portion of the sheet product's thickness.
4. A battery separator according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the sheet product has a porosity of at least about 50% by volume.
5. A battery separator according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the porous support sheet is formed from 0.02 to 10 denier fibres of polyester, polyolefin, polynitrile or glass, and has a tensile strength of at least 34 kPa (5 psi) and the ratio of the thickness of the support sheet to the thickness of the sheet product is up to 0.8:1.
6. A battery separator according to any one of the preceding claims comprising a filler which is an inert, high surface area, high pore volume inorganic particulate, said particulate having an average particle size of from 0.01 to 50 microns and is substantially free of particles having particle size larger than 100 microns.
7. A battery separator according to claim 6 wherein the particulate filler is silica.
8. A battery separator according to claim 6 wherein the particulate filler is selected from oxides and hydroxides of calcium, magnesium, titanium or aluminium and mixtures thereof.
9. A battery separator according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the polymer is a polysulfone, polycarbonate, polyurethane, or polyhalogenated olefin.
10. A battery separator according to claim 9 wherein the polymer is a polysulfone.
11. A battery separator according to claim 9 wherein the polymer is a polyhalogenated olefin.
12. A battery separator according to claim 11 wherein the polymer is a polyvinylidene difluoride homopolymer

or copolymer.

13. A battery separator according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the support sheet within the sheet product thickness is positioned adjacent one of the major surfaces.
- 5 14. A battery separator according to any one of claims 2-13 which comprises a structure enhancing agent which is a polycarboxylic acid polymer salt formed from a polyacrylic acid or polyalkacrylic acid homopolymer or copolymer with from about 0.25 to 1.01 molar equivalents of a salt-forming cation selected from alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or a secondary or tertiary amine.
- 10 15. A battery having at least one pair of electrodes of opposite polarity, an electrolytic composition and a separator positioned between adjacent electrodes of opposite polarity extending at least the length and breadth of the electrodes and comprising a microporous sheet product as defined in any one of the preceding claims.
- 15 20. A battery having at least one pair of electrodes of opposite polarity, an electrolytic composition and a separator positioned between adjacent electrodes of opposite polarity extending at least the length and breadth of the electrodes and comprising a microporous sheet product as defined in any one of the preceding claims, the sheet product being formed by a melt extrusion process.
- 25 25. A battery having at least one pair of electrodes of opposite polarity, an electrolytic composition and a separator positioned between adjacent electrodes of opposite polarity extending at least the length and breadth of the electrodes and comprising a microporous sheet product as defined in any one of the preceding claims, the sheet product being formed by a melt extrusion process.
- 30 35. A battery having at least one pair of electrodes of opposite polarity, an electrolytic composition and a separator positioned between adjacent electrodes of opposite polarity extending at least the length and breadth of the electrodes and comprising a microporous sheet product as defined in any one of the preceding claims, the sheet product being formed by a melt extrusion process.
- 40 45. A battery having at least one pair of electrodes of opposite polarity, an electrolytic composition and a separator positioned between adjacent electrodes of opposite polarity extending at least the length and breadth of the electrodes and comprising a microporous sheet product as defined in any one of the preceding claims, the sheet product being formed by a melt extrusion process.
- 50 55. A battery having at least one pair of electrodes of opposite polarity, an electrolytic composition and a separator positioned between adjacent electrodes of opposite polarity extending at least the length and breadth of the electrodes and comprising a microporous sheet product as defined in any one of the preceding claims, the sheet product being formed by a melt extrusion process.



European Patent  
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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 94 30 2297

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT									
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.CLS)						
A	EP-A-0 481 856 (S.A. SAFT) 22 April 1992 * claims 1-4 *	1-15	H01M2/16 H01M2/14						
A	EP-A-0 365 112 (MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY) 25 April 1990 * claims 1-8 *	1-15							
A	WO-A-92 05595 (SCIMAT LTD.) 2 April 1992 * claims 1-24 *	1-15							
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TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.CLS)									
H01M									
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>13 May 1994</td> <td>Battistig, M</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	13 May 1994	Battistig, M
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner							
THE HAGUE	13 May 1994	Battistig, M							
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document							

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